

The Confederate.

D. M. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

On yesterday, we published from the Richmond *Sentinel* its leading article on the "War Debt Levy." To-day we lay before our readers another leader from the same journal, on the duties of Congress with reference to the Revenue and Finance. We commend the views of this able journal. They are sound, practical and worthy the public attention. Congress has an arduous and responsible task before it. It will demand wisdom, sagacity and prompt action, to save the country from the hazard in which it is placed. It can be saved—but Congress must act boldly and wisely, and the people must retrace their steps, and that quickly; and recovering from the distrust in which they have allowed themselves to be engulfed, must cultivate a generous confidence and cheerfully assume burdens necessary to their restoration.

FINANCES—TAXATION.

There is an ever-recurring, ever-pressing duty of Congress at each assembling. It is the duty of providing revenues and regulating the finances. That duty will engage much of its attention during the session which will commence in one week from this day.

The honorable Secretary of the Treasury will, of course, present his exposition of the condition of the finances and the needs of the Treasury, with recommendations of measures proper, in his judgment, for adoption. These recommendations will carry with them much influence; for the Secretary has taken a strong hold on the respect and confidence of the country. Devoting his whole time and talents to the public finances, aided by a large experience and established sagacity in business affairs, it is proper that his judgment be received with great consideration. We know not what particular measures he may recommend; nor do we desire either to anticipate or forestall them. There are some general views, however, which it may not be amiss to notice, as proper to be considered in the adjustment of any plan which may be agreed upon.

It is constantly to be remembered, that we have but two sources of revenue; loans and taxation. Loans are of two kinds; the direct, which arises from the sale of bonds, and the indirect, which is made by the issue of paper designed for circulation as money. The latter, after being employed by us to a harmful excess, has had a limit assigned it, which it is to be presumed it has nearly reached, leaving us nothing further to expect from that source. Direct loans can be looked for only or chiefly among our own citizens, and this for reasons not necessary to be detailed. The United States Government, recognized by the world, and with the world open to its commerce, can obtain money abroad only at the most ruinous rates. We could not expect in our present circumstances to effect any considerable loans in like places, except under intolerable disadvantages. It follows that we are dependent for our revenues, as well for loans as for taxes, on our own people.

Our management of our finances must be two-fold. It must aim at a maximum of revenue with a minimum of expenditure. Both of these objects must be pursued. We must make our revenue sufficient for our necessary expenses. We must endeavor to reduce expenses within the limits of the revenue.

Of our two sources of revenue, loans are voluntary on the part of the citizen, while taxation is involuntary. A loan is obtained by inducements; taxation by demand. The latter is, therefore, our only sure reliance, and especially in the presence of a feeling of timorousness or distrust. To taxation, in its various forms, we must at present mainly look.

Congress must not be timid in laying taxes. We have seen that on them we are chiefly, almost entirely, to rely. The necessity is upon us to impose large taxes. It is that, or a financial catastrophe, ending in subjugation. Let heavy taxes be laid; but let them be laid discreetly, and in proportion to the ability to bear. The present taxes are not equal in point of levy, or equal according to ability to bear. This should be remedied. The burden should be adapted to the shoulder which is to receive it. Continue heavy taxation, but remove the inequalities. Let it be applied according to a just and equal standard, and the people will bear a great deal without murmuring; for they will regard it as the price of freedom, and freedom is cheap at any price.

But we must not only attain a maximum of revenue; we must secure a minimum of expenditure. All unnecessary expenses should be diligently sought out and abolished. All questionable appropriations of the public moneys, and all suspected embezzlements, should be closely and sternly inquired into. And where an officer entrusted with funds is living beyond his salary and private means, he should be instantly dismissed for that sufficient reason. If allowed to remain, he will cover up his frauds under false exhibits, and perhaps, defeat investigation; but if he is spending more than belongs to him, he is clearly cheating somebody, and most probably it is the Government. Put him in the trenches without a day's delay. We do not know but that it would be well to have inspectors for civil offices as well as for the armies; men of shrewdness and stubborn integrity, who would know how to examine exhibits, and who would see their eyes and ears, and look at something besides exhibits.

But the main resource for reducing expenditures is to be sought in the increase of the purchasing power of our currency. From various causes, some of them due to our condition, others, due to our faults and errors, our currency is greatly depreciated. So far as the correction lies in our power, and it does so lie to a great extent, we should apply it. In our present circumstances, we can scarcely expect our money to be valuable in the outside world; but there is no reason why it should not be valuable here. We must increase the demand for it by increasing the necessity for it. High taxation, properly distributed, will go far towards effecting this. Men will need money, it not to buy luxuries in England, at least to pay their taxes; and in order to get money, they will have to produce all they can, and will have to throw those products upon the market. This demand and quest for money will appreciate it,

and will increase its purchasing power. This, by bringing down prices, will diminish the public expenditures and lessen the burdens of the Treasury.

We think our present tax bill errs fatally in laying the taxes as to relieve the great mass of producers from that necessity for money which would be so salutary in its effects. The tax falls in heaviest force upon those engaged in traffic. It imposes a percentage on the amount of sales, a percentage on profits, and various levies that amount in the whole to an enormous tax. This does not touch the producer. It is necessarily laid upon the goods sold, increasing prices already enormous, and thus finally imposing a grinding burden on the consumer, in addition to his own proper tax. Taxes laid upon producers—and not upon their products so much as on their ability to produce, and brought to bear on their capital and advantages—would have a different and a happy effect. Production would be stimulated and sales become prompt. This rule should be applied not only to manufacturers, but equally to farmers, who constitute the largest class of producers. It is a remarkable fact, that Indian corn, which is produced on the fertile fields in sight of our city, on the same ground and in the same way as formerly, is this day selling at a greater exaggeration of price than the calicoes imported from Europe, purchased there with specie or its equivalent, and brought to us with all the expense and hazard of running the blockade. The policy which produces such results is wrong, if not, indeed, monstrous. It needs not be replied that corn is scarce. So are calicoes. But scarce, or not, there is enough of it; for nobody starves, and it can always be had for money enough. It is not the scarcity that mainly makes the price. It is because these who hold it have no necessity to spare it, and no need for the money it will bring. Many a man who has not a bushel to sell, would find many a bushel to sell if the necessity to raise money was upon him.

Nor needs any one complain of high taxes, especially those persons whose distrust of the currency makes prices so high. They say Confederate money is valueless—then they lose nothing by paying it into the Treasury. Perhaps they will then find that it is at least a good and desirable thing to pay taxes with. Let all discrimination in the times of assessment of property be done away with. It is not just to tax some according to the valuation of peace, and others according to that of war. Let the basis be uniform, and indulgences allowed only to those who have suffered, or who have been injured in their business, by the deprivations, the presence, or the vicinity of the enemy or of our own armies. Tax all, according to this uniform standard, upon their property; and put also a suitable tax on incomes, salaries, profits and the like. Nobody will then have a right to complain, and many of our present evils will disappear or be mitigated.

There are some other thoughts which we designed to present, but the present length of this article warns us to defer them.

Fleeing to the Yankees.

The *Conservative* of this city, says "it is rumored about town that several persons who were about to be made liable to conscription or to be sent off in the Home Guard, have disappeared, and the presumption is they have gone to the Yankees. It appears also that a number have run off from Randolph, Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth who were liable to Home Guard duty."

The *Conservative* is of the opinion that "we have had quite enough of this thing," and that "those who are among us who are not willing to discharge the duties of honest, patriotic citizens, should be known and sent off at once. No such person is entitled to the privileges of citizenship any longer. Men who declare they will not support the Government and the cause at this late period, have remained among us purely for sinister or some ulterior purpose, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. If such men are filling offices or are in positions which exempt them from service, they should be dismissed. There are good reasons why many citizens may prefer to remain out of the army, but the man who does so because he is a greater friend to the enemy than he is to his State, ought not to stay among us."

Now these are striking as well as truthful sentiments; for they strike not a few heretofore who are ever croaking and preaching subjugation. They are content to remain in shade offices, or skulk behind militia and home guard commissions, as long as they will keep them from having to fight for their country; but as soon as there is a probability of their having to face the enemy in combat, they prefer flying to his embrace as a friend, and join his army to fight against their native land, their brothers and friends; for if they go into the Yankee lines, they are placed in their army at once. We agree with the *Conservative* that such men ought to be dismissed from service and banished the country.

The names of those who have deserted their country and gone to the Yankees, should be published in the newspapers of the country; and also those still remaining who give expressions of affinity to the vile enemy who is seeking our individual and national ruin. We will publish such a well authenticated list, and we doubt not the other papers of the State will do the same. Let their names be handed down for execration in all coming time.

We publish to-day a communication over the signature of "INVALIDS," preferring grievous complaints against "Hospital Examining Boards" for unkind, cruel and tardy action in the discharge of their duties towards invalid soldiers. We of, course, know nothing of the justness of these complaints, and by no manner of means become identified with the charges preferred; but as the writer furnishes us with his real name, we have thought common justice entitles him to a hearing. Any one feeling himself aggrieved, has a right to demand the name of the writer; and we shall surrender it upon any such demand.

We have crased a single sentence from the communication, as it prefers a specific charge against a certain Hospital Board. It would be better to seek redress in respect, through Dr. Hipes, the Medical Director of the State

The War News.

THE FIGHTS AROUND RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday, says:

Officers from the lines continue to bring confirmatory intelligence of the great success which attended the operations of Thursday of last week. A surgeon of Longstreet's corps, who was an eye witness of the fight on our left, says he is satisfied that the Eighteenth corps of Grant's army, the whole of which was engaged in the flank movement on the Nine Mile road, must have lost at the lowest calculation three thousand men in killed, wounded and missing; while our own loss did not exceed twenty wounded, and none killed.

The *Examiner* thinks Grant will not be content with the sacrifice of the eight or ten thousand men slaughtered last week, but will as readily sacrifice his last man, as is his wont when he sits down to a game of faro, a choice spot of his.

The Petersburg *Express* of Wednesday has the following:

A number of deserters came into our lines yesterday, embracing every branch of the Federal service—infantrymen, cavalrymen and marines. The former report that the Yankee army was exceedingly demoralized on their recent retreat from the Boydton Plank road, Grant's official statements to the contrary, notwithstanding. They also state that every available team with the army was used to carry away such of the wounded as could not walk, and that many of them were so crowded as to render their condition anything but comfortable.

It is very evident that Grant made this advance with the expectation of fighting a great and successful battle, as he came with all of his best corps commanders, and largely supplied with provisions and conveniences for his wounded. Twenty-five or thirty thousand men are a heavy force to make a simple reconnaissance. That they did not fight as well as might be expected from their numbers, is fully substantiated by the fact that two or three small brigades of Confederates broke through their thick lines and pierced beyond the centre of their position. An additional attacking force of two more such brigades, would have caused the rout and capture of half the Yankee army, with Grant in the bargain.

Grant, in his official dispatch, claims the capture of several government teams loaded with supplies from Stony Creek. They happened to be four teams belonging to the Southern railroad company, en route to Stony Creek, and loaded with coal and two thousand pounds of bacon. The coal and bacon were thrown out on the roadside, and wounded Yankees crowded into the wagons and hurried off to the rear. Our soldiers subsequently recovered the bacon, and have no doubt enjoyed many a hearty meal of it since.

Beyond all doubt, the Yankees were worse whipped and more thoroughly demoralized in this battle than any other of the war. Every evidence betokens it, and a little more vigor on our side, would not only have made it one of the most brilliant victories for us, but would have swept half of the opposing force from the field.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday, we copy the following:

REVERSE IN EAST TENNESSEE. Last week, our cavalry in East Tennessee were skrimishing as far down as Strawberry Plains, within twenty miles of Knoxville, and too far, it appears for their own good. On Friday last, Gillem, the Yankee General who sent such brutal and flaring dispatches about the death of General Morgan, fell upon a portion of our force at Morristown, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, twenty miles this side of Strawberry Plains, and forced it to retreat, with the loss of four guns and some prisoners. He pursued them for some distance but without gaining any further advantage. They are now at Bristol.

FROM MISSOURI. The absurdity of the Northern dispatches are too apparent to allow the supposition, for a moment, that the statements about Price are not lies.

General Pleasanton telegraphs that he, with six thousand men, driving Price, who has twenty-five thousand! If there is any instance on record in which the like has occurred, we have not heard of it. But, in order to set the matter still farther beyond doubt, we will lay before the public a few facts: General Price entered Missouri, on the 19th day of September, with thirty thousand mounted men, including Shelby's force. Three thousand of these were without arms. Up to the 12th of October, he had recruited and armed twelve thousand more men. This does not include what was done by Shelby and Clark in Northern Missouri.

In Price's attack on Pilot Knob he charged the place three times, and lost three hundred men killed. That night the Yankees left in great haste for St. Louis. Unfortunately for them, they ran into General Shelby, who was at Big River bridge, with a force of thirteen thousand. He captured the whole party, including all trains and attachments, except Brigadier-General Ewing, commanding the Yankee troops, and eighty of his men, who escaped by taking to the brush.

Since that time we have taken Booneville, Lexington, Glasgow and various other towns and garrisons, where we, of course, captured ammunition and other supplies.

The Chicago *Times* says that, if Price could get the arms, he could recruit a hundred thousand men. It must also be recollected that the election is to come off in a very few days, and it would not do to let it be known that the Federal army had suffered a defeat.

Capt. Pike, a son of General Albert Pike, was, sometime since, captured, with seven of his men, and killed after they had surrendered.

FROM THE VALLEY. No news of importance from the Valley. Our picket lines are being constantly advanced.

New Advertisements.

Persons wishing to subscribe to the Raleigh Relief Association will find a notice telling them where subscription papers are placed.

Almanacs for 1865, advertised by Branson and Farrar.

Valuable Plantation for Rent in Rowan county.

THOS. A. R. NELSON.—The Nashville Press, having announced a McClellan electoral ticket, containing the name of Thos. A. R. Nelson, for the State at large, that gentleman has thought proper to vindicate himself from such an aspersion of his loyalty to the Union in a card in the Knoxville Whig, which Branson commends by saying "it is just what he expected from a man of his life-long principles and acknowledged sense."

For the Confederate.

"D EERED VILLAGE," 28th Oct. 1864.

Editors *Confederate*: Believing you will be willing to do justice to, and have it done to any class which may be wronged, and also willing to give your sheet as a medium for the righting of such wrongs, I therefore address you, hoping by the aid of your powerful pen, these remarks may find a hearing, and "all whom it may concern" may thereby be notified.

The class above spoken of are not conscripts nor would be shirkers from duty; they want, no shade offices, but they do want simple justice, and "their rights," especially as the Government would be benefited by their being allowed. They have been veterans, some veteran service, and after four years of hard to hand contest with the foe, come to the Government for simple justice, as they have either become thoroughly and permanently diseased by long service, (being either consumptive or chronically hepatic and dyspeptic) or so disabled by wounds as to be totally unfit for service.

I do not doubt but the Government has done what it thought was for the best, and, no shade justice; but in the latter it was mistaken.

The class aforementioned are taking advantage of General Order, No. 34, from A. & I. G. Office, granting "permission to go before Examining Boards for retirement" of all of the above class, if their General of Department, upon Surgeon's certificate of recommendation and subordinate recommendations, grants it; and after having obtained said permission they appear before the Boards appointed for said purpose (of retiring) and find the error which Congress made, viz: there are only two "Retiring Boards" in our State, and yet you cannot pass one of them and go to the other, or if you do pass it, (even unknowingly, for how should you know when and where they meet, when there are no advertisements in either daily, weekly or semi-weekly State papers even about them,) your papers will not be acted upon, but you will be returned, with additional costs of transportation to the Government, to the board you so unwittingly passed, although fatigue and excitement may, with disease, procure your final discharge or retirement.

When you reach the second Board they may say that "you passed them because you didn't like them," "your papers are irregular and require investigation," or "examining day is not until to-morrow," (for they are such gentlemen they can have appointed days for work, being generally two per week, and those appearing at other times have to wait, at those of our class, who almost hate the name of Hospitals, you may judge the repugnance,) and "you will just make yourself easy, for you are under our thumb, and retiring (or action upon retirement papers either with them) is slow business," or something of the kind.

These General Hospital Boards, which at present are the "Retiring Boards," are generally composed of Surgeons who have never been with the army, never smelt gunpowder, and know nothing of the sufferings of the soldier, and are very austere and dignified, more so than any other body dare to be (even a military court martial) and most of them will become honest, gentlemanly Surgeons about the time Vice President Stephens, Governor Joe Brown, Wm. Boyce and W. W. Holden become true Confederates.

These Boards have such power that they can "haul and cuff" a man about as they please, and although they may have thoroughly examined, they will await decision for weeks, either making him (whose disease has left a wrecked system or Yankee bullets a torn one) remain in their Hospitals, or trudge back and forth from their homes at their own expense, and to show their power. I know of cases of this kind, and have experienced partly myself. Is this right? Do not these veterans, men who have stood the heat and cold, the storm and the hunger, of many campaigns, who are now but "cumberers of the ground," unable now to do their country any more friends any more good, deserve better treatment, prompt action on their claims? Or must they be the footfalls of the insolent "Post Surgeons?" (I don't include all but those who have not seen the front nor rear even.) who have been living upon the fat of gardens and hogkilled benevolences? I know cases of this kind too.

For the sake of the "cumberers" (disabled men) I hope you will aid with your pen in bringing this subject to the light of the authorities who can rectify the wrongs, as it is only for the sake of these men that I attempt with my feeble pen to write this. I believe it may be righted and that Congress would right it if it could be brought to their hearing in a proper manner. I would recommend that all such "shade" Surgeons who have never been to the front, be sent there in the first place, and able "Army Surgeons" be sent to relieve them. There a better time will dawn, more "strict justice be done," and secondly, that instead of "retiring boards" being General Hospitals, which costs the Government a vast deal of transportation money, and "invalids" great fatigue, for the homes of many are a great distance from them, and many are totally unable to travel to them (as I have been for 40 days,) the "District Examining Board for conscripts" be allowed to "retire," as they are to extend furloughs of soldiers, and as they (these "Boards") have to come around regularly, the Government is saved expense and invalids the fatigue; and best of all, more strict justice would be done both to the Government and the soldiers. If the Government does not want to retire any one, what made it frame the law? And if it does, the power might as well be granted "District Boards" to examine for retirement, as those Hospital gentlemen, who have their miniature guard houses and whipping posts, and who attempt to rule by awe instead of kindness; especially as the power is left with the General Commanding the Department, as is just and right, as he through his subordinates and Surgeons ought to know, if any one, of the worthiness of one for retirement or not, to say who shall go before any board. The invalids can find out when and where these "District Boards" sit, as they always notify the conscripts through the county Enrolling officer, even if they are at these times, as many are, unable to take a paper.

By doing this, viz, putting Surgeons in position who know the sufferings of invalids, as most of the District Boards do, being composed of Surgeons who have seen the front and showing by their action and kind treatment some compassion for the sufferings these men have undergone and are now undergoing for the cause, a great deal of discontent and desertion might be prevented, as the cause of most of the insubordination in the army may be "laid at the feet of these 'Shade Surgeons.'"

Before closing, I must, in justice, speak in praise of kind attention and justice strictly meted of the Ex. Board of Surgeons at Petersburg, in June last, of which Surg. J. P. Smith, was Surgeon in charge. The present Board at Raleigh acts tolerably prompt, but from confusion of its orders invalids suffer.

If the Government wishes to continue to butcher, by degrees, the class of men of whom I speak, its present system is an admirable one; but if it wants to aid those who have done their all for the cause, another policy must be adopted.

Bring the matter to light the best you can (and you can do it) and your kindness will ever be remembered by the

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAYLOR, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No Despatches received yesterday from any quarter.

Dispatch uncalled for in the Telegraph Office, Raleigh, Nov. 4th, for James N. Warren.

The prize steamer A. J. Vance is taking in her armament, as a Yankee cruiser, in New York harbor.

A FOREIGN LEGION.—A correspondent of the *Montgomery Appeal* states that a foreign legion, consisting of nearly two regiments, mainly Irish Catholics, sworn into our service by a Catholic priest, has been formed at Richmond, and is nearly ready for the field. President Davis is said not to favor their separate organization, but wants to intersperse them among our skeleton regiments.

For the Confederate. EDITORS *CONFEDERATE*.—As an intimate friend of Col. W. L. Saunders, commanding the 46th N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade, more familiarly known to his friends as "American Bill," I beg you will correct an impression prevailing to some extent, that he is a candidate for doorkeeper to the Senate branch of the next General Assembly. Col. Saunders has been for some time disabled by a severe wound received in battle, and is not as yet restored to health, but he has gone back to his Regiment, and intends to remain in the service. However conscious he may be of the possession of the necessary urbanity and industry to fit him to wait at the door of the Honorable Senate, he has no aspiration whatever to attain to any such dignity; and I feel authorized to say to "enquiring friends," that the position has never for a moment been contemplated by him as within the grasp of his ambition.

[We understand that the gentleman who announces himself as a candidate for Doorkeeper to the Senate, is from the county of Onslow.—EDS. *CONFEDERATE*.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Among the many true and patriotic young men who have given their services and their lives to the country, CORP. SAM'L A. WARD and LIEUT. M. M. WARD, are justly entitled to an honorable mention.

These young soldiers were the sons of Dr. S. G. Ward, of Granville county. They both volunteered at the very commencement of the war, and at an early period were transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia, and served in Jackson's, Ewell's and Early's Corps. They were both in many battles fought by their commands under the distinguished chiefs above named, and both of them rendered commendable service.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, Sam'l A. received his death wound, but not until he was awarded a medal for his bravery. Lieut. M. M. Ward fell at Winchester on the 19th of September, (last,) after having passed through the dangers of thirty-five battles.

Both were young men of good morals and religious habits. They had died in the cause of freedom, their names are engraved on the tablets of their country, as, among the number of her martyred children, whose virtue and self-sacrifice are to be transmitted for the admiration of posterity.

Died, Sept. 1864, at Newbern, N. C., JAS. W. BRYAN, aged 53 years and 11 months.

Also, at the same time and place, Mrs. ANN BRYAN, his wife, aged 50 years and 3 months. By this sad event, a happy home has been darkened forever, and a shadow cast upon others which will remain. Those who remember that home as it was in years gone by, will scarcely forget its general and refined hospitalities.

On the death of Mr. Bryan, the bar of North Carolina has lost one of its most prominent members, society a gentleman, and the Church an intelligent and active son.

Mr. Bryan's legal abilities are too well known to need any testimony from the writer. Those who have enjoyed the privilege of his friendship or his table, will not easily forget him as a gentleman. He was a member of Christ Church, Newbern; and for many years one of the vestry. As a vestryman, he was very active and self-sacrificing and liberal views in all matters of parochial interest.

He was regular in his attendance upon the appointed services of the Church, and died a communicant.

In Mrs. Bryan, we found a partner worthy of him; and in her death her friends mourn a Christian lady, whom they can ill afford to lose.

That we may all meet in the better world, where there will be no more parting, is the prayer of one who knew them well, and who remembers them with affection. W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction House, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City. COM. nov 4-4st

A HOTEL SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A gentleman who has experience in managing a large, first class Hotel, is wanted to take charge of the business department of the YARBOROUGH HOUSE, to whom a liberal salary will be given. A gentleman without family preferred. Raleigh, Nov. 3, 1864. 4st

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I will rent upon liberal terms my PLANTATION, lying ten miles west of Salisbury, known as the DR. JOHN FORD PLACE.

There is on the place a convenient and comfortable Dwelling, nine Negro Houses, a spacious Barn, four Tobacco Barns, and all other necessary out buildings; and the Plantation is one of the best improved farms in the Western part of the State. Immediate possession of all the lands and a portion of the buildings will be given on the day of contract, if desired, and full possession of the whole premises will be given on the first of January next, perhaps sooner.

For terms and further particulars, address, T. E. GAITHER, Nov. 3, 1864. 4st Mocksville, N. C.

Confid. rates, Raleigh, insert five times and send bill to Salisbury Watchman Office.